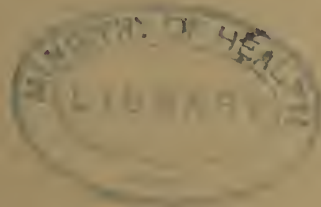


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MILFORD HAVEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



R E P O R T
of the
M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H
for the year
1950.

W. J. Y. SPEEDY,
M.B., B.Ch.(Q.U.B.), L.R.C.P & S.(Edin.), D.P.H.

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District Health Department,
10, Picton Place,
Haverfordwest.

August, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fourth annual Report upon matters affecting the Public Health in the district.

It is pleasing to note the increase of over 700 in the total population.

The total number of births increased over the preceding year, and this is reflected in the high Birth-rate of 20.1 per 1,000 of population. This Rate is much higher than the Rates for the County and for the whole of England and Wales. There was also a reduction in both the number of Still-births and Illegitimate Births.

The total number of deaths increased during the year, but, due to the increased population the crude Death-Rate remains the same as for the preceding year, i.e. 10.9 per 1,000 population. This Rate is lower than the Rates for the County and for the whole of England and Wales, and can be considered most satisfactory. The District appears to have a lower than average proportion of elderly people and this assists in maintaining a lower Death-Rate.

In spite of the increase in Cancer in most parts of the Country, there was a slight drop in Cancer Mortality in the District during the year. Cancer accounted for 13.1% of total deaths, a figure which can be regarded as low in comparison with other Districts.

There was a considerable decrease in Infant Deaths during the year, and this is reflected in the record low Infantile Mortality Rate of 26.9 per 1,000 live births. This Rate is much lower than the Rates for the County and the whole of England and Wales. The Infant Mortality Rate has steadily fallen from 47 in 1947 to the present Rate. It will be noted that over 66% of the Infant Deaths took place during the first week of life. This is the critical period in a child's life.

There was a slight increase in the number of violent deaths. It is satisfactory to note, however, that no deaths were caused by road accidents. It will be noted that five out of the six Violent Deaths occurred in the Male sex.

There was a very low incidence of Infectious Disease during the year. The mortality from Infectious Diseases was also low. One case of Poliomyelitis was notified, but for the third successive year not a single case of Diphtheria was notified.

There was an increase in the number of fresh cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and a slight increase in the number of deaths. The present measures for the prevention of Pulmonary Tuberculosis appear to have reached their peak. It is anticipated that the County Council will commence a scheme of vaccination against Tuberculosis, and it will be interesting to note the effect of this upon prevention. Conditions at place of work, particularly temperature and ventilation, have an important bearing upon Tuberculosis. This applies especially to persons in the age-group 15 to 30 years.

The number of fresh cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified has fallen from twelve in 1948 to four in 1950. For the third successive year there have been no deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

A study of the milk sampling results will show the vast improvement in the standard of cleanliness of milk over the past three years. The improvement has probably reached its peak, but continuance of the scheme is necessary to maintain the high standard now reached.

Water supplies continue to be satisfactory both as regards quantity and quality.

The hygienic production and distribution of food continues to be watched closely. It will be noted that the number of satisfactory samples of ice-cream have risen from 57% in 1949 to 85.5% in 1950. Further improvement should still be attained.

The Housing programme continued with increased momentum during the year, and is contributing greatly to the communal health. There is still a large waiting list, however, for re-housing, and all needs will not be met for some years.

Those parts of the District not properly sewered, although small in extent, remain potential centres of danger to public health. They require to be kept under constant review.

The Public Health Laboratory, directed by Dr. Kwantis, again have given invaluable assistance during the year. The co-operation and assistance of the Chest Physician and his staff must also be acknowledged.

Part II of this Report reflects the extent of the work carried out efficiently by the Chief Sanitary Officer and the staff of the Public Health Department.

I wish to thank members and officials of the Council for the consideration and help received during the year.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

(sgd) W. J. Y. SPEEDY.

P A R T I.

VITAL STATISTICS AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

1. Estimated Mid-year Population ¹ ₂	11,110	(10,380).
2. Natural Increase in Population. (Births minus Deaths).	+101	(+99)
(a) 3. Birth-Rate	20.1.	(20.5).
(a) 4. Still-Birth-Rate	0.63.	(0.72).
(b) 5. Illegitimate Birth-Rate	26.1	(31.6).
(a) 6. Crude Death-Rate	10.9	(10.9).
(a) 7. Corrected Death-Rate	14.2	(14.2).
(b) 8. Infantile Mortality Rate.	26.9	(37.5).
(c) 9. Maternal Mortality Rate	0.0	(0.0).
(a) 10. Cancer Death-Rate	1.4	(1.6).
(a) 11. Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-Rate	0.45.	(0.38).
(a) 12. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-Rate	nil.	(nil).
13. Notification Rate of Scarlet Fever	1.08	(2.79).
14. Notification Rate of Whooping Cough	0.45	(3.27).
15. Notification Rate of Measles	0.09	(1.15).
16. Notification Rate of Pneumonia	0.09	(0.09).
17. Notification Rate of Poliomyelitis	0.09	(Nil).
18. Notification rate of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.99	(0.77).
19. Notification Rate of other Infectious Diseases	Nil	
(a) Per 1,000 of population.		
(b) Per 1,000 live births		
(c) Per 1,000 Total births.		

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

Notification of Births:

	<u>Live Births</u>			<u>Still Births</u>		
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	115	102	217	3	4	7.
Illegitimate	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>118.</u>	<u>105.</u>	<u>223.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>7.</u>
<hr/>						
Total Births (Live and Still) for 1950	= 230. (221).					
Total Live Births for 1950	= 223. (213).					
Total Still Births for 1950	= 7. (8).					
Total Illegitimate Births for 1950.	= 6. (7).					

Birth-Rates:

General Birth-Rate for the District for 1950	=	20.1	(20.5).
General Birth-Rate for the County for 1950	=	16.4	(16.7).
General Birth-Rate for England and Wales for 1950	=	15.8	(16.7).

Still Birth-Rate for the District for 1950	=	0.63	(0.72).
Still Birth-Rate for England and Wales for 1950	=	0.37.	

Illegitimate Birth-Rate for the District for 1950	=	26.1	(31.6).
Illegitimate Birth-Rate for England & Wales for 1950	=		(50.0).

Discussion.

There was an increase in the total births and the live births over the preceding year. Due to the increase in the population, the Birth-Rate is slightly below the Rate for 1949. It is still much higher, however, than the Birth-Rate for the County and the whole of England and Wales.

There was a decrease in both the still-births and the illegitimate births. The Still-Birth Rate is therefore lower than the preceding year, but is still higher than the average Rate for the whole of England and Wales.

The Illegitimate Birth-Rate further decreased during the year, and compares favourably with the average Rate for the whole of England and Wales.

(11,110)

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES

Crude Death-Rate.

Total Deaths registered	= 122 (114).
Death-Rate for the District for 1950	= 10.9 (10.9).
Death Rate for the County for 1950	= 12.2 (12.5).
Death Rate for England and Wales for 1950	= 11.6 (11.7).

Corrected Death-Rate.

Comparability Factor	= 1.31.
Corrected Death-Rate	= 14.2.

Classification of Deaths.

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	24	21	45
Cancer (all forms).	9	7	16
Vascular Diseases of Nervous system	7	7	14
Infectious Diseases	5	4	9
Violent Deaths	5	1	6
Diseases of the Respiratory System	3	1	4
Diseases of Kidneys and Urinary system	2	2	4
Congenital malformations	0	1	1
Diseases of the Digestive system	2	1	3
Unclassified	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>20</u>
	<u>70.</u>	<u>52.</u>	<u>122.</u>

Deaths according to age-groups.

0 - 1 year	= 6.	30 - 50 years	= 9
1 - 15 years	= 4.	50 - 70 years	= 44
15 - 30 years	= 3.	70+	= 56 (46%).

Cancer Mortality.

Cancer takes second place in the list of causes of death. There were 16 deaths due to cancer, which, therefore, accounted for 13.1% of total deaths. This may be compared with the figure of 14.8% for 1949.

There was no marked difference in Cancer Deaths between the two sexes.

The following is an analysis of the Cancer deaths :-

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Cancer of Digestive Tract and Organs	5.	1.	6.
Cancer of Respiratory System	3.	1.	4.
Cancer of Female Sex Organs	-	4.	4.
Cancer of Kidneys	-	1.	1.
Cancer of Bones	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.</u>
	<u>9.</u>	<u>7.</u>	<u>16. (17).</u>

The Cancer deaths took place in the following age-groups:-

0 - 30 years	= nil.
30 - 50 "	= 4
50 - 70 "	= 8
70+	= 4

The large number of cases of Cancer affecting the Digestive System will be noted. It is also seen that the age-group 50 to 70 years suffers most heavily in Cancer Mortality.

It is satisfactory to note the slight decrease in Cancer Mortality over the preceding year, as the tendency throughout the Country generally is for an increase.

Infectious Diseases Mortality:

Infectious Diseases accounted for 7.3% of total deaths. This may be compared with the figure of 6.1% for 1949.

Further details of these deaths are given in the Chapter dealing with Infectious Diseases.

Tuberculosis Mortality:

Details are given in Chapter on Tuberculosis.

Maternal Mortality:

Nil.

Infantile Mortality:

The following Infant Deaths took place during the year:-

Male 3
Female 3

Total 6 (8).

Infantile Mortality Rate for the District for 1950 = 26.9(37.5)
Infantile Mortality Rate for the County for 1950 = 31.1(37.7).
Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1950=29.8(32).

The Infant Deaths were classified as follows:-

	M.	F.	Total.
Asphyxia	1	1	2
Prematurity	-	1	1
Haemorrhage	1	-	1
Pneumonia	-	1	1
Developmental Defects	1	-	1
	<u>3.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>6.</u>

The deaths took place in the following age-groups:-

0 - 24 hours = 3
1 - 7 days = 1
7 days - 3 months = 1
3 - 6 months = 1

Both sexes were equally affected. All deaths took place in the first six months of life, with 3 deaths (50%) during the first 24 hours. The first day of life therefore, is the critical period in the life of the new born.

The Infantile Mortality Rate, as a whole, shows a marked reduction over the preceding year, and compares very favourably with the Rate for both the County and the whole of England and Wales.

Violent Deaths:

Violent Deaths (6) accounted for 4.9% of total deaths. This may be compared with the figure of 4.4% for 1949.

The following is an analysis of the Violent Deaths:-

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Suicide	2	1	3
Drowning (Accidental).	1	-	1
Work (Accidental).	1	-	1
Play (Accidental)	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>5.</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>6.(5).</u>

There has, therefore, been a slight increase in the number of violent deaths. The predominance of fatality in the male sex will be noted. One death concerned a boy of 8 years of age; the others occurred in the age-group 50 - 70 years. The absence of fatal road accidents is a matter for satisfaction, and points to careful use of the highways in the District.

Discussion:

The total number of deaths increased over the preceding year. Due to an increased population, however, the Death-Rate remains the same as for 1949.

The slight reduction in Cancer Mortality, and the considerable reduction in Infant Mortality will be noted. Also the absence of a single maternal death speaks highly of the care of mothers during child-birth.

On the other hand, there were slight increases in the deaths due to Infectious Diseases and those due to violence.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a summary of Infectious Diseases notified during the year :-

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Scarlet Fever	5	7	12	(29)
Whooping Cough	1	4	5	(34)
Measles	-	1	1	(12)
Pneumonia	1	-	1	(1)
Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)	-	1	1	(0)
Erysipelas	-	-	-	(1)
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	(1)
	7	13	20	(78)

This represents a very low incidence of infectious disease. It will be noted that for the third successive year not a single case of Diphtheria has been notified.

The following deaths from Infectious Disease occurred during the year :-

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Pneumonia	2	1	3	
Syphilis	-	1	1	
	2	2	4	(7)

Infectious diseases, therefore, accounted for 3.3% of total deaths, as compared with the figure of 6.1% in 1949.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Although Tuberculosis is an Infectious Disease it is dealt with separately because of its importance in public health.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

(i.e. Tuberculosis primarily affecting the lungs).

The number of fresh cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year were as follows :

Males 9. (5).
Females 2. (3).

Total 11. (8).

These cases occurred in the following age-groups:-

0 -	15 years	=	2.
15 -	30 "	=	2.
30 -	50 "	=	5.
50 +	"	=	2.

The following deaths took place from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year:-

Males 3.
Females 2.

Total 5.(4).

The deaths took place in the following age-groups:-

0 -	15 years	=	nil.
15 -	30 "	=	1.
30 -	50 "	=	3.
50 +	"	=	1.

There was an increase in the number of fresh cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year. The notification rate is 0.99 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0.77 for 1949.

There was also a slight increase in the number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a Mortality Rate of 0.45 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0.38 for 1949.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis:

(i.e. Tuberculosis manifested in parts of the body other than the lungs).

The following fresh cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year:-

Males 1. (1)
Females 3. (2)

Total 4. (3).

Although this shows a slight increase over the preceding year, the number of cases is still low, and generally satisfactory.

There were no deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following is a summary of the Immunisation against Diphtheria carried out during the year:-

Sessional:

Primary Immunisations:-

0 - 5 years	=	56.	
5+ "	=	<u>1.</u>	
		<u>57</u>	57

Reinforcement Immunisations:-

5 - 10 years	=	Nil.	
10 - 15 "	=	Nil.	Nil.

Private.

Primary Immunisations:-

0 - 5 years	=	80	
5 + "	=	<u>2</u>	82

Reinforcement Immunisations :-

5 - 10 years	=	Nil.	
10 - 15 "	=	Nil.	<u>Nil.</u>

Total Persons immunised 139.

P A R T 11.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

VACCINATION.

The following is a summary of the vaccination against Smallpox carried out during the year:-

Primary Vaccination:-

0	-	1	years	=	26	(29).	
1	-	4	"	=	3	{ 2 }.	
5	-	14	"	=	7	{ 1 }.	
15	+		"	=	15	{ 2 }.	
					<u>51.</u>	<u>(34).</u>	51 (34).

Re-Vaccination:-

0	-	14	years	=	3	{ nil }.	
15	+		"	=	10	{ nil }.	
					<u>13</u>	<u>(nil).</u>	<u>13 (nil).</u>

Total persons vaccinated 64 (34).

This shows a considerable increase in the Vaccination Rate over the preceding year.

MILK SUPPLIES.

Milk Sampling Scheme:

Sampling of consumer milk supply was continued during the year. Samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Carmarthen for testing and reports. The Methylene Blue Reduction Test was the routine test applied. The following is a summary of sampling results for the year:-

Satisfactory	133 samples.
Doubtful	16 "
Unsatisfactory	<u>1</u> sample
Total	<u>150</u> samples.

The following is a summary of the Sampling results since the beginning of the Scheme in 1948:-

	<u>% Samples Satisfactory</u>	<u>% Samples Doubtful</u>	<u>% Samples Unsatisfactory.</u>
1948	63.0	28.2	8.8
1949	70.8	24.1	5.1
1950	88.7	10.6	0.7

The continuous improvement in the cleanliness of milk will be appreciated from the above figures.

General Statistics:

The following is a summary of the milk vendors in the District:-

	<u>Designated</u>	<u>Pasteurised</u>	<u>Ungraded</u>
Producer/Wholesalers	-	-	2
Producer/Retailers	-	-	2
Retailers only	5	-	8

Since the new milk Regulations came into force the Council has lost control over Producers and Producer/Retailers. Persons retailing only, however, have to be registered with the Council, and are termed Distributors.

Although no Distributors appear under the heading for Pasteurised Milk, it is understood that an appreciable amount of Pasteurised Milk is being consumed in the District, i.e. as Ungraded Milk.

No. of Inspections of Dairies during the year	=	20.
No. of warning letters re: milk supplies	=	Nil.
No. of Vendors appearing before the Council	=	Nil.
No. of Vendors struck off the Register	=	Nil.
No. of Vendors resigned from the Register	=	Nil.
No. of Vendors admitted to the Register	=	Nil.

WATER SUPPLIES.

General Statistics:

It is estimated that 99.5% of all premises in the District have a piped water supply.

The domestic consumption of water is estimated at 460,800 gallons per day, i.e. approximately 41 gallons per head of population. This is a high figure.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES:

The source and supply of water remain the same as the preceding year. For details reference should be made to the Annual Reports for 1948 and 1949.

Sampling:

The Council has a contract with the Public Analyst for routine bacteriological and chemical testing of the water supply, both at source and consumer level. The results of sampling during the year are as follows :-

Bacteriological:

	<u>Highly Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Headworks	13	1	14
Consumer	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>19</u>
	<u>29</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>33</u>

Chemical:

Fourteen samples were chemically examined during the year. All these proved to be satisfactory.

FOOD CONTROL.

Registered Premises:

Registered Premises under the Food and Drugs Act:-

Ice-Cream Premises.

Producers and Producer-Retailers	- 6.	
Retailers only	- 31	37
Prepared Food Premises	-	<u>14</u>
Total		51.

162 inspections of registered premises were carried out during the year. It was found necessary to serve intimation or statutory notices.

Foodstuffs condemned:

The following is a summary of food condemned during the year:-

Tinned Tomatoes	15½	lbs.
Cheese	50½	"
Grapefruit Marmalade	9	"
Tinned Luncheon Meat	22½	"
Beef	17	"
Tinned Golden Plums	5	"
Bacon	63½	"
Tinned Peaches	37	" 14 ozs.
Tinned Sliced Peaches	11½	"
Tinned Peas	9½	"
Tinned Tomato Juice	3½	"
Tinned Sieved Apples	6	"
Tinned Cranberries	20½	"
Tinned Group 1 Salmon	8	"
Tinned Carrots	10	"
Tinned Stewed Steak	1	"
Tinned Rhubarb	6	"
Tinned Meat and Vegetables	1	"
Tinned Vegetable soup	2	"
Tinned Plum Jam	1	" 13 ozs.
Tinned Plums	1	"
Tinned Beans	2	"
Tinned Macaroni and Cheese	30½	"
Tinned Spaghetti	48	"
Tinned Potatoes	4 cwt 4	"
Tinned Hake	30	"
Tinned Soup	21	"
Blackcurrant Pastilles	5	"
Chocolate	9	"
Chocolate mints	8	"
Candied Peel	3	Boxes.
Rice	12½	"
Torch Brand Ice-cream cones (350 per carton)	8	cartons.
Dates	13	Boxes.
26 tins (equiv. 2 pints) Evaporated Milk		
7 tins (equiv. 1½ pints) Condensed Milk.		

Ice-Cream Supplies:

The scheme for the routine general bacteriological examination of Ice-Cream which was commenced in 1949, was continued during the year. Samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Carmarthen for testing and reports.

The results of sampling are as follows :-

Grade I (Highly satisfactory)	53	samples.
Grade II (Satisfactory)	24	"
Grade III (Doubtful)	5	"
Grade IV (Unsatisfactory)	8	"
	<hr/>	
Total	90	"

The percentage of Highly Satisfactory and Satisfactory samples for 1950 is 85.5 as compared with 57.1% for 1949. This shows a very considerable improvement in the hygienic standard of production and handling of Ice-Cream.

Meat Inspection:

There is no slaughter-house in the District and no routine meat inspection.

Fish, however, is examined as a routine at the Docks by the Sanitary Inspector to the Port Health Authority.

Bakehouses:

30 inspections of bakehouses were carried out during the year. Two informal notices were served for lime-washing.

Prepared Food Premises:

These consist chiefly of Fried Fish Shops, and Sausage and Brawn establishments. Fifty-six inspections of these premises were made during the year.

Cafes, Hotels and Restaurants:

105 visits to these premises were made during the year. The general hygienic standard is satisfactory.

Handling and distribution of Food:

The Model Bye-laws of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Food were adopted during the year.

Food Poisoning:

No cases were notified during the year.

HOUSING

Housing Programme and Estates:

New Houses completed during 1950	105 (69).
No. of Temporary Housing units opened in 1950	Nil (Nil).
No. of temporary Housing units closed in 1950	12 (3)
No. of houses requisitioned during 1950	Nil (Nil).
No. of houses de-requisitioned during 1950	1 (Nil).

Estimated No. of houses to be completed in 1951 = 116.

The following is a summary of all housing controlled by the Council as at 31st December, 1950:-

Permanent houses	717 (652)
Prefabricated Bungalows	102 (102)
Temporary Housing Units	51 (63)
Requisitioned Flats	4 (1)
Flats	2 (2)

Total 876 (820)

Re-Housing and Overcrowding:

The estimated number of cases of overcrowding is still very large. Approximately 111 cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year, which includes 19 families moved from prefabricated bungalows into three bedroomed type houses.

At 31st December, 1950 there were 971 families housed in the various types of Council houses.

Repairs, Inspections etc:

No. of Housing Inspections during the year	102
No. of Intimation Notices served for repairs	28
No. of Intimation Notices complied with	28
No. of Statutory Notices for Repairs	6
No. of cases taken to Court	Nil.

Demolition, Closing Orders etc.,

No. of Time and Place Notices served	2
No. of Demolition Orders made	3
No. of Demolitions carried out	Nil.
No. of Undertakings accepted	Nil.
No. of Demolition Orders outstanding at 31st December	3

Conclusion:

It is estimated that there were still over 600 applications for re-housing at the end of the year. There is thus every need to continue the present rate of building. There was a considerable decrease in the number of new houses completed during the year, as compared with the preceding year. It is hoped that the estimated number of 116 for 1951 will be attained.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There are 60 premises in the District governed by the Factories and Workshops Act. 176 inspections of these premises were carried out during the year, and 6 written notices were served for defects. The defects consisted of lack of cleanliness (4), unreasonable temperature (1), and insufficient sanitary accommodation (1).

There are 13 outworkers listed in the District.

GENERAL HYGIENE & SANITATION.

Refuse Disposal.

Estimated premises served in the District = 3,280.

Refuse is collected once weekly by the Council's refuse lorries. It is disposed of by controlled tipping at the Priory tipping site. Tipping at this site has been going on for 38 years and what was originally a deep valley is now almost a flat piece of land.

Since the last report, the Council have decided to extend the tipping space at Priory by the purchase of 16.58 acres of adjoining land. It is estimated that the additional space will provide for the needs of the town for a further 15 to 20 years.

Sewage Disposal.

Twenty seven properties have been connected to the public sewer, twenty four cesspits and three pail closets have been abolished during the year.

It is estimated that 96.7% of the premises in the district are connected to the sewers. The portions of the district not served are as follows :-

1. Cromwell Road (North side)	} Approx. 20 houses
2. Lower Priory	
3. Coombs and Cellar Hill	do. 20 houses
4. Small section of Steynton Road	do. 12 houses
5. Gellyswick	do. 6 houses

It is desirable that these portions of the district should be served at the earliest possible opportunity, as the present method of sewage disposal is a real danger to public health. This is especially so in the Cromwell Road area.

Sewage from the main sewer is taken to a storage chamber situated at Hakin Point and is automatically discharged, on the ebb tide, into the Haven. There is no treatment of sewage prior to discharge into the sea. The few complaints relating to the fouling of the beaches are confined to circumstances of electrical failure when the emergency overflow at the outfall chamber comes into operation.

A number of Council houses situated in the Cromwell Road area are served by a common drain which takes their sewage to a settling tank. The effluent from this tank is discharged without further treatment into the Goose Pill which is tidal.

Public Conveniences.

Two all purpose conveniences for both sexes are situated in Market Square and Spikes Lane respectively. There is need for a further all purpose convenience in the North Road area, but the siting appears to present great difficulty.

Three urinals for male use are situated at Slip Hill, Point Street and Victoria Road respectively.

Bucket latrines are provided at Gellyswick for both sexes during the Summer months. These latrines are unsatisfactory and probably give rise to more nuisance and danger to public health than if no convenience at all was provided. The Council intends to provide a scheme for abolishing these latrines in conjunction with the general development of this area as soon as economic conditions permit.

General Nuisances.

No. of informal notices served for general nuisances	93
No. of informal notices complied with	93
No. of statutory notices served for general nuisances	3
No. of statutory notices complied with	2
No. of cases taken to court	Nil

The chief nuisances arising were defective drains, keeping of animals and poultry and deposits of refuse.

Disinfection & Disinfestation.

No. of premises disinfected during the year	17
No. of premises disinfested	5

Street Cleansing.

Effectively carried out by the Surveyor's Department. All streets cleaned at least once per week.

Burial of Vagrant Dead.

Two persons were buried by the Council in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Rodent Control.

The Council employs a trained Rodent Operator.

Estimated No. of rats destroyed during the year = 3,610

No. of business premises treated for rodent infestation =	91
No. of private dwellings treated for rodent infestation =	221

The public sewers were treated for rodent infestation in June, when 322 manholes were baited, and December when 326 manholes were baited.

Salvage.

The following articles were salvaged during 1950.

Mixed waste paper	77 tons 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts.	£419 : 7 : 3
Textiles	1 ton 2 cwtts.	15 : 4 : 0
Metal	5 tons	9 : 16 : 6
Bottles	28 dozen	1 : 8 : 0
		<hr/>
		£446 : 15 : 9

Public Baths & Wash-houses.

There is a modern public sea-water open-air Swimming Pool situated on the Rath. The water is constantly filtered and chlorinated and in continuous circulation.

